

MASSACHUSETTS PLoughman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT

VOL. 4.

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLoughMAN AND THE YANKEE FARMER.

Taxes, \$2.50 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than three months \$2.50 will be charged.

Persons not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, paid postage paid.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Boston Office.

OFFICE CIRCULAR. General news having received an agreement of the United States, through its territory of the Great Britain and Canada, in Canada will in future be sent at Boston, instead of Halifax, and will be conveyed by the Postmaster General, in charge of a Branch, by the Postmaster General, from England by the steamer of the 4th of April (Liverpool) and the first transatlantic packet train.

MURDER: A REBELL AND SISTER, in Charles Ellsworth of Manchester, upon suspicion of the death of Mr. Parker, a descendant of the famous Mr. Ellsworth, and enlisted could not be the murderer, released by officers Jacobs had detained him in their satisfaction of the Manchester in the evening, and again in the morning of April 26, 1845.

HORSES: Some horses must be planted in May, especially in cases. Potatoes that are wanted to be early, and kinds that are long in ripening, may be planted in April where the ground is dry.

The Long John is a most excellent variety when it comes to ripen in the ground. And it should be noted that this kind suffered less from rot last season than any that was planted.

Some good land, intended for potatoes, should be ploughed in the fall, for the furrows are easily filled with water, and if it is cut while the stem is yet green and well cured, it makes quite good hay.

W. Bat if sow so thin, will not the grass grow much more rapidly, will not the grass be cut earlier? If suffered to stand till it is fully grown, and the seeds begin to mature, it is not fit for the market, and it makes a waste of the land. It is not fit for the market because it is done growing. Such grass never makes good hay.

W. Some prefer timothy (herbs grass) to red top with mix clover.

If you say the short tooth harrow will sing more than the long, we answer, a harrow should generally have a tender to keep it clear. No man of judgment wishes to have the teeth penetrate deep into the soil, for such an operation makes the soil more compact and heavy. The object of harrowing is to pulverize the surface and lay the ground even. We never render the earth light by harrowing.

Sixteen teeth, about seven inches in length, will give four inches clear of beam, for the length of your harrow. For two horses you will need twelve teeth, five in each piece of beam.

Horses are better on the harrow than on the plough, for the faster the harrow moves the more even you lay the surface, and the better you pulverize the earth. Square harrows are good too on soft and stony land. Hinch your teeth at one corner, so that it will not admit one tooth to follow directly after any other ones. You will find where this point to try. You can call this "the centre draft" if you like, and you may possibly learn the meaning of this phrase when applied to the harrow, if not when applied to the plough.

Croch hounds are used with advantage in new lands, just cleared. You need heavy hounds here with long teeth to scratch between the stubs.

inches, or three and a half square, are the right size. Frame four of these into a fifth, or $\frac{1}{2}$ piece and put four or five teeth into each of the four pieces. For a single horse sixteen teeth are the right number. These need not be long or heavy. Three fourths of an inch square will be large enough, and it is folly to make them long. They will be twice as likely to split the joints when they are made a foot long as when they are but half a foot.

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W. What is the proper quantity of grass seed per acre, and the best mixture for newly cleared land?

M. For the purposes of hay only, unless you have a field for your manure upland. Herbs grass or red top on manure and old land. Ten pounds of clover, I have found by experience, mixed with one quart of herbs grass and about three quarts of red top, to be the best mixture and sufficient in quantity to seed an acre of burnt upland. More will generally be found a waste of seed.

W. But some have recommended a much greater quantity.

M. Much more than this; I used to think more than this was necessary once myself, but have since found by experience, it is enough. If you sow more than this, it will ordinarily grow so slender and being so thick together cannot support itself on the stem, consequently, it crushes to the ground long before it has grown to maturity, and you lose in the growth and the quality of the hay. It is not fit for the market because it is done growing. Such grass never makes good hay.

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GRAFTING TREES.

M. A. H. Miller, of Dedham, requests our opinion in regard to the best time for grafting apple trees, and the kind of composition that should be applied to the wood.

We prefer clay, with a little manure in it, to any that we have used. Some nurseries put hair into the clay to save the trouble of tying on a graft. The latter part of April is a good time for grafting. Could we choose our time we should prefer to graft just before the leaf appears.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FLOWING LAND.

Mr. Enron.—Sir.—Correct information on the ground floor of the brick of the Union and Blackstone ed to be fire, Sunday afternoon.

One of the windows and a quantity of matches, on it was spending but little damage.

A barn and out-buildings belonging to Woburn was burnt on Friday evening hours was saved. The was in the part of Woburn Bridge, and was occupied about six hundred dollars.

On Friday morning, about a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Trask Jr. and others in effort to extinguish it set afire.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1845.
William Buckminster, Editor.

War.

Some heartless writers will discourse as flippantly of engaging the nation in war as if it were pastime. They count not the misery it brings on nations and individuals. They speak of it as mere matter of policy, hardly stopping to count the cost or the risk of being tarred and feathered.

But the cash cost is nothing compared with the suffering of individuals actually engaged in the contest. We hear of thousands slain in a single day, and the very numbers so distract our attention that we realize not the pains of an individual. We consider it a mass of suffering and that a mass must bear it; but this in no degree diminishes the agony of each individual.

We listen with painful interest to a well told tale of individual suffering. We shed tears over the sad picture and our sympathies are wrought up to the highest tension when only a single case is presented distinctly to the view. But when the tale is told that a thousand are wounded and maimed in a single battle, we look on it as a national affair, and are as easy as when millions of the public property are wasted by bad management.

The last news from Europe occasions much speculation among our politicians. Many are fearing at the remarks in the British Parliament on our relations with Texas, the Oregon Territory, and the President's message. Some affect to think there is no danger, while others are desirous of seeing how far we can go without provoking open war. And we have too many among us who would rather be at war than at peace, let the consequences be what they may. Individually they have nothing to lose but hope of gain by any change.

We should ever be on our guard against the counsel of those who have nothing to lose in a nation's disaster—who would set people by the ears for the purpose of enjoying the sport, as some do the fighting of dogs, cats, and game-cocks.

Wars cannot always be avoided. Every, valiant, will be held in high estimation while the world continues so corrupt, and while there exists so much evil to be combated. We cannot lay our arms entirely aside, but we need not brandish them daily to provoke assaults, or to assure ourselves that we are not cowards. We would not have politicians hold out the idea that we are not to resist in case of encirclement, but we deprecate a belligerent spirit that would make war familiar to our ears and persuade us that it is necessary to our happiness and our honor.

BLUNDERS. One of our composers has taken the liberty to insert *cley* for *clay*, in the first page, first column; thus we are said to *clog* swine with rich food. In the second column we are made to catch our *teeth* instead of our feet, at one corner of the harrow. What fine farmers printers make?

A man by the name of Parkhurst was tarred and feathered by members of Dartmouth College, N. H., for keeping a bad house. The self-appointed Court ordered him to quit in one week.

P—The students of the Virginia University are in a state of rebellion, and it requires the Sheriff and his Posse to watch them. No pitched battle has yet been fought.

The Madisonian says—we learn that Gen. Houston has at last openly declared himself against annexation.

R—Green peas from Norfolk were sold in the Baltimore market on Wednesday for one dollar a peck.

R—The Bangor Whig of the 19th expects the ice will remain a week longer in the Penobscot.

The Great Western left New York Thursday with 140 passengers.

C—The election of members of Congress in Virginia took place on the 24th instant.

On looking over our subscription list we see a few names that have not been credited with any payments for two years past! Such subscribers are requested to look once more at our terms.

SIX WALTER NOVELS FOR FIFTY CENTS. This is the cheapest yet, of all editions ever published. It is to consist of five vols., in paper covers, with all the novels, notes, corrections, &c. What would Sir Walter Scott think, to see his favorite fiction sold in readable form, for sixpence apiece?—Redding & Co. 8 State street have them for advertisement on next page.

H—Philip & Sampson have received "Isabel; or, the Trials of the Heart," a tale for the young." It makes a small volume of 182 pages and is very appropriately written.

A—"The Man-at-Arms; or, Henry de Coronis" by James. This is No. 7 of the Pocket edition of Select Novels. Both of the above are from the Press of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE. The 24th No. is just published and contains the Psalms, as far as the 98th.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY is the title of a little book republished here from the 9th English edition of J. F. Johnston, M. A. F. R. S. L. and E. author of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. This edition, with an introduction by J. F. Norton of Farmington, Conn., is for sale by W. J. Reynolds, 20 Cornhill. Professor Johnston is one of our best scientific writers on Agriculture.

REDDING & CO. State Street, have Graham's Magazine for May; also, Arthur's Magazine for the same month. Both Magazines contain excellent engravings, in addition to good reading.

JUVENTINE ROGERT ON THE SABBATH. On Sunday last, five young scamps—the oldest not above 15—stealing a horse and chase near the German Church, at the South End, took it into their heads to have a ride; accordingly they all jumped in, and drove off for a pleasant excursion of several hours. But, as they were returning, officers Park and Smith, suspending their horses, arrested them, and then found out the owner, Mr. George Weber at Roxbury. The boys were lodged in the watch-house, and yesterday were examined before the Police Court, on a charge of stealing the horse and chase; but the fact of their being in the return when arrested saved them, and they were discharged. [See.]

THE ENS OF ICHABOD. The "deputies" are exhausted, the "whisk" is broken, and "no effects" in the answer returned to every ship which now visits the island. We saw a letter yesterday, written from Ichabod, on the 1st ult., by a ship captain. He had not been able, he said, to raise a single ounce of guano. [Gates, Eng.]

We learn from the Carlisle (Pa.) Statesman, that on Thursday afternoon last, a barn belonging to Mr. Henry Lines, in Dickson township, Cumberland county, about three miles from that place, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

SIMULACRA PROCESSIONS. A difficulty has occurred in Platine county, Mo., about certain negroes killed by a gentleman in Maryland, to certain persons for life, with the remainder to others. These had been the negroes captured at Ohio with the slaves, without the consent of the others who followed, retook the negroes and carried them to Platine county, Mo. Two of them were indicted for kidnapping; and their surrender was demanded by the Governor of Ohio. The Western Journal advises Mr. Fer, a gentleman accompanying the Ohio Marshal, to leave suddenly, or run the risk of being tarred and feathered.

BLOODY AFFRAY. We understand that on Thursday morning, in the north part of the city, a bold and bloody affray took place in the following manner.—A woman went into another house, and a negro followed her. The negro, armed with a billet of wood and struck her upon the head, breaking her skull, of which she since died. After the woman was struck, her husband rushed into the house with a knife, and stabbed the man who struck the blow. The wound is supposed to be mortal, though the man was alive this morning. This is the sudden and bitter fruit of passion. [Cyrus Chroon.]

U. S. SHIP VANDALIA. This ship, under the command of J. S. Chancey, Esq., has just arrived at Norfolk from Port au Prince, with the yellow fever on board. Lieut. George Mason Hoag, J. M. Lockhart, Porter Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Chevalier, the steward, salamander, Fifty of the crew are dead, and the remaining crew, though the ship is but one of men.

F—The Vandalia was under orders for Panama, but owing to the alarming sickness on board, a council of war was held, and it was decided to return her to Norfolk, where she arrived and above stated. [Madisonian.]

We take pleasure in advertising, gratis, that the service of the Courier has for sale 200 white and red current bushes, the result of his "geoponics." Who would not like to have in his garden a few of these bushes to remind him of the veteran of the press? The currant is one of the most agreeable acids, and will make tolerable wine and beautiful jelly. [Post.]

C—Numerous papers copy the pleasantness of the Post, and we trust the advertisement will be extensively copied.

N. Y.—The United States frigate Potomac, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore David Conner, of the home squadron, in company with the United States ship Falnough, Capt. Sands, sailed from Pensacola St. on a cruise in the Gulf.

United States steam frigate Princeton, Capt. R. F. Stockton, left Philadelphia about 10 o'clock on Monday for Norfolk, to join the squadron intended for the Mediterranean.

INSURANCE ON A BOX OF BONES. On Saturday morning, Coroner Andrews held an inquest on a number of human bones, left at the Worcester depot some days since by some persons unknown. The bones were sent to a physician in New Haven. None of the employees at the depot could give any information in relation to the box, and the jury returned a verdict "that the bones belonged to the body of a stranger, who came to his death by some means to the jurors unknown."

BERTHIE MAIS. The British mails, which came by the Caledonia, passed through our place for Canada on Tuesday last. They arrived in the afternoon train, and were immediately despatched for Montreal. The bags weighed something like three tons, and filled three large express wagons, each drawn by four horses. They were under charge of a mail agent, who was accompanied by two other mail agents, as guards. [Concord, N. H.]

F—The students of the Virginia University are in a state of rebellion, and it requires the Sheriff and his Posse to watch them. No pitched battle has yet been fought.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Caledonia arrived on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, in sixteen days from Liverpool. Her adventures are only seven days later than those received by the Great Western. The Caledonia was detained one day for the purpose of giving the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question. We copy from Wilmer & Smith's Times of the 6th.

BLONDIN. We understand that on Saturday morning, in the north part of the city, a bold and bloody affray took place in the following manner.—A woman went into another house, and the others who followed, retook the negroes and carried them to Platine county, Mo. Two of them were indicted for kidnapping; and their surrender was demanded by the Governor of Ohio. The Western Journal advises Mr. Fer, a gentleman accompanying the Ohio Marshal, to leave suddenly, or run the risk of being tarred and feathered.

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THE POET'S CORNER.

THE MEETING OF THE FLOWERS.

BY M. L. R. SUGGERTON.

Misera a visit to Flora once made,
When the flowers, in a hasty, their compliments paid;
And charmed with their manners and elegant dyes,
She promised to give the fairest a prize;
Appointing a day when herself would preside,
And on their pretensions to beauty decide.

Then the rose bridled up with a confident air,
As if she would say, "Who with me can compare?"

While the Lily but newly come out as a bride,
Whispered long to her sister, and laughed at such pride.

The Hyacinth studied her wardrobe with care,
Still poised to settle what colors to wear;

The Poppy sat stolid, with dull sleepy eyes,

Wore a new saucy dress, with a view to the prize;

While the Tulip was flaunting, and waving her fan,

And turned up her nose at the Dafoofil class.

Then flock'd the Anemones, fair to behold,

With the rich Polyandus in violet and gold;

And the Sunn' with corselet laced up very tight,

The lump at her back to conceal from the mothers

The buds who were thought by their mothers too young.

Round their sisters' waists disconsolately hung,

There was passing, and dressing, and prinking enough.

The pretty Quill-Dailes each bought a new ruff;

The stately violets stood fixuring their hair;

And the tall London Viole choosing feathers to wear;

The Pink at her mirror was ready to drop,

And the Snow Ball bought roses at a milliner's shop;

And in the same square, at a shoe store so neat,

The trim Lady-Slipper were pinching their feet.

Thuy Liliac complained that her robe was not new,

But with torturing and furbishing thought it might do;

While the Quare Raged-Lady, who passed for a poet,

Sat darning her hose, and let nobody know it;

And Monk' Hoo, who sometimes had furnished a

Wafting noise plaiting a fanciful bonnet.

The green house exotic in chalets went by,

For their delicate nerves forced each a frown of sky;

While from her lips a setting of moss, on the plain;

The Violet had put on, and admired the bright train,

Nor dressing in a circle so gay,

Nor supposing that she had a charm to display:

But judge how this splendid amazement did,

When Misera the prize to the Violette declared!

And added, "though beauties and graces were there,

That modesty over her was most fair."

THOUGHT AND DEED.

Full many a light thought man may cherish,
Full many an idle deed may do;

Yet not a deed or thought shall perish,

Not one but he shall bless or curse.

When by the wind the tree is shaken,
There's not a bough or leaf can fall,

But of its falling, heed is taken—

By one that sees and governs all.

The tree may fall and be forgotten,
And buried in the earth remain;

Yet from its juices rank and rotten
Springs vegetation life again.

The world is with creation teeming,

And nothing ever wholly dies;

And things that are destroyed in seeming,
In other shapes and forms arise.

And nature still unfolds the tissue

Of unseen works by spirit wrought;

And not a work but has its issue

With blessings or evil freight.

And thou may'st seem to leave behind thee,

All memory of the sinful past;

Yet oh, be sure thy sin shall find thee,

And thou shalt know its fruit at last.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' DRESS.

Only a few out of the great number of ladies one chances to see in the street, seem to dress with any regard to a correct standard of taste. First, as to the colors of their attire, they appear to have no idea of a harmony or agreeable assemblage of tints. You will observe a lady, for example, dressed in a blue silk bonnet garnished with a red flower, a saucy shawl dashed with green spots, and gown of sea-green, with a blue sash; a striped, pink and purple streak. The object in dressing in this guise, would seem to be the bringing together as many staring colors as possible—a bit of blue, red, green, yellow, pink, orange, or any thing else which will make a dash and look pretty. *Pretty* is the only standard; a pretty bonnet, a pretty shawl, &c., &c.; let it be one thing, and that is quite enough. The standard followed in this respect is the color of the rainbow, though each will probably make up a most fantastic assemblage of colors, and really render the wearer ridiculous. If we should be permitted to offer an advice upon the very delicate master of a lady's dress, we should, by all means, recommend the adoption of simple, not flashy colors. A high tinted color is always dangerous, and at least cannot easily be suited to other parts of the attire. Ladies of a swarthy complexion should on no account attempt blues, lavenders, or any other violent colors; the most suitable or becoming for them, are whites, or any of the broken light tints. Sky blue and pea-green are the most trying colors which can be worn. We have been told by manufacturers that they can dress in certain tints for certain towns; in one place there is a demand for high-colored goods, and in another these goods could scarcely find a purchaser, but the demand would be nearly all for neutral tints; in other words, the ladies, in one, exercises a coarse, indiscriminate taste, and in the other, they are more refined in judgment.

The next point worth hinting at, though, after all, is that of the taste set by, and was very kindly given by Mrs. Marshall, in a paper to the *Advertiser*. The girl's ignorance of taste, and want of knowledge, and want of taste suitable to the figure. The standard followed in this department is more fashion. It is quite amusing to see how this ideal standard of perfection is worshipped, and how it drags its poor worshippers after it. Be a lady or short, or lean, or clumsy, almost dress herself exactly like the figure.

A short woman, of course, should dress in such a manner as would seemingly add to her height, and not wear duchess, which only help to make her look more short. But if it be fashionable to surround the gown with flounces, then flounces the poor little dumb woman must of course put on in all their plentitude. If, on the other hand, she would like to shorten her, she would wish to shorten her appearance, and to work in a round after she had entered the house.

Eveline Marshall, while preparing to go out in order to make a few calls upon young friends, passed several times through the room where Grace was at work, but did not speak to her, nor, indeed, seem conscious of her presence. She observed her, however; with what feelings, that no one, it seemed to Mrs. Marshall, could look upon without feeling a sentiment of tender regard. Her manner was slightly reserved, yet self-possessed—her words few, but well chosen.

"How indeed could she bear such a reverse," she said to herself, and then sighed heavily.

On the next morning Grace came, and was very kindly given by Mrs. Watson, in a paper to the *Advertiser*. The girl's ignorance of taste, and want of knowledge, and want of taste suitable to the figure. The standard followed in this department is more fashion. It is quite amusing to see how this ideal standard of perfection is worshipped, and how it drags its poor worshippers after it. Be a lady or short, or lean, or clumsy, almost dress herself exactly like the figure.

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"I am sure she would. If you approve, I will go over to-morrow." The girl's ignorance of taste, and want of knowledge, and want of taste suitable to the figure. The standard followed in this department is more fashion. It is quite amusing to see how this ideal standard of perfection is worshipped, and how it drags its poor worshippers after it. Be a lady or short, or lean, or clumsy, almost dress herself exactly like the figure.

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